

## DR-26

# THE APPLICATION OF CALCIUM CARBIDE IN THE SYNTHESIS OF D-LABELED PYRAZOLES

**M. S. Ledovskaya,<sup>a</sup> V. V. Voronin,<sup>a</sup> K. S. Rodygin,<sup>a</sup> A. N. Lebedev,<sup>a</sup> V. P. Ananikov<sup>a,b</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>*Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia;*

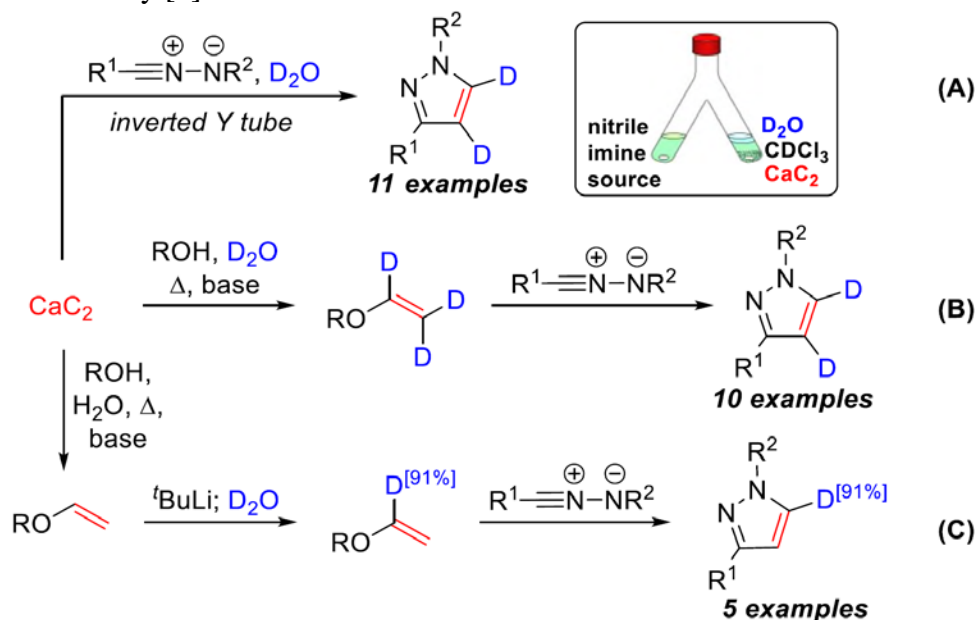
<sup>b</sup>*N. D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.*

E-mail: maria.s.ledovskaya@gmail.com

**Abstract.** Significant difference in C-D and C-H bonds strengths is extensively used in various chemical and biomedical applications. The comparison of the C–H bond and C–D bond reactivity was often applied in the studies of reaction mechanisms [1]; the substitution of hydrogen by deuterium was also applied to alter the reactions selectivity [2] and for the management of pharmacokinetic profile of drugs [3]. The latter advances in this field (for example, the actual approval of the first deuterated drug, deutetrabenazine [4]) made the synthesis of new deuterated substances a demanded goal for organic and pharmaceutical chemistry.

The synthesis of D-labeled pyrazoles, in particular, the ones with regioselectively located deuterium, is of great interest. We proposed a synthetic approaches to 4,5-dideuteropyrazoles and regioselectively labeled 5-deuteropyrazoles. The application of CaC<sub>2</sub>-D<sub>2</sub>O mixture as a source of D<sub>2</sub>-acetylene in the reaction with *in situ* generated nitrile imines led to a variety of 1,3-disubstituted D<sub>2</sub>-pyrazoles in up to quantitative yields (part A). The reaction was performed in two-vessel reactor, demonstrated in the part A [5].

The use of CaC<sub>2</sub>-derived vinyl ethers and D<sub>3</sub>-vinyl ethers is another opportunity for the synthesis of pyrazoles. The interaction of D<sub>3</sub>-vinyl ethers with the nitrile imine source led to a range of D<sub>2</sub>-pyrazoles in 66–99% yields (part B) [6]. 1-Deutero vinyl ether led to 5-deuteropyrazoles (part C) in excellent yields and 100% regioselectivity [6].



## References:

- [1] Shigenobu, M.; Takenaka, K.; Sasai, H. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, **2015**, 54, 9572.
- [2] Miyashita, M.; Sasaki, M.; Hattori, I.; Sakai, M.; Tanino, K. *Science*, **2004**, 305, 495.
- [3] Harbeson, S. L.; Tung, R. D. *Annu. Rep. Med. Chem.*, **2011**, 46, 403.
- [4] Mullard, A. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, **2017**, 16, 305.
- [5] Voronin, V. V.; Ledovskaya, M. S.; Gordeev, E. G.; Rodygin, K. S.; Ananikov, V. P. *J. Org. Chem.*, **2018**, 83, 3819.
- [6] Ledovskaya, M.S.; Voronin, V.V.; Polynski, M.V.; Lebedev, A.N.; Ananikov, V.P. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **2020**, 4571.

**Acknowledgments:** We gratefully acknowledge the financial support from the Russian Science Foundation (Project № 19-73-10032).